Business Notices.

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.

ELBOARTLY COATED WITH GUM. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS Are composed of new Mentelmi Agents from the kingdom of Estructs, Groms, Balsams, from Plants, Heabs, Trees, and Flowers, possess wonderful medicinal virtues, resently discovered by Dr. Badway, the discovered of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

Rinway's hugglaving Pills are the only purely vyowsh spills in general use, and are a Post Calonet, Meneter Astrony, and their RINDRED MINERALS.

It is a startling fact that nine-tenths of the prescriptions given to the sick by physicians contain calonel and moreary, and their kindred poisons. No matter what the disease may be whether active, scute, inflammatory or chronic—whether malarious, infections or contagions—whether fever, small-pox, influence, scrolls, disrrhes, consumption, liver complaint, dyspopsia, akin eruptions, themcalition—caloned, mercury, corrodive sublimate, in one form or another, is prescribed, and this with no other riew or expectation of the physician than mercity changing the condition of the disease, as the risk of establing upon the patient other anisation of a more frightful character than the original adinguit.

tient other maindes of a more frightful character than the original adment.

This damperous practice is by no means confined to the regular physician; but the majority of the so-called Vnortanian and Carrantic Pills, deverties to the world, contain more or less exidence, mercery, antisonay and other emicrai possons. As an evidence of this deception, so generally practiced, mark the effects which the most popular of these pills, called vecetable, produce upon the system of those who take them for any length of time. At first drawing propulars of these pills, called vecetable, produce upon the execution occurs, then leaving the system bowels, who as eventation occurs, then leaving the system reduced in strength; and if the use of these pills is omitted for a day or two, the lowest significance of these pills is omitted for a day or two, the devels again theorems costive, and the governmenth kidneys, skin, are again disordered, and the grown system throws out of bulance. Those, therefore, who desire to avoid this uncertain method of medication, are advised to resort to

RADWAY'S RECULATING PIECE,

which are the only FERFECTLY PURGATIVE PILLS, Fegetable Substitute for Culomet, Mercury, Antimony and other Mineral Powers in general use.

Those who use these Fills when sink or experience unpleasant symptoms of approaching disease, may rely upon immediate recovery, set of will be blessed with continued size 127.

THEN PERIFY AND EQUALISE THE CIRCULATION OF THE

THEIR GREAT SCHRIORITY TO OTHER PILLS.

pains, weakness, and debuilty which follow an oralizary does of other pills; from two to four of Rasiway's Pills will produce a more thorough and effectual discharge from the bowels, in from four to its hours, than six to ten of any other purgative or catherite pill known to the world; and the evacuations occasioned by Radway's Pills will be heastly, natural, and pleasant of the Radway's Pills will be the purpathy, natural, and pleasant of the Radway's Pills will be the property, and pleasant of the listed or Kidneys, of all khole, headeches, infimunation of the bladder or Kidneys, of all khole, headeches, infimunation of the bladder or Kidneys, of all khole, headeches, infimunation of the bladder or Kidneys, of all khole, headers after a dees of Radway's Pills is taken, and a cune effected in from four to six hours. We have never known a patient to die with any infimunatory or billous disorder after taking a does of Radway's Regulating Pills.

No Wearness, no Sicness at the Normach, no Griping In all cases of Frences, Logioserious, Implantation, No Griping Laten and Parks, follow their use.

In all cases of Frences, Cogoserious, Implantation, Interesting Coling, the Advances, Disonbarra Stockett, Laten and Heart Complainer, relief from these difficulties is experimented in Aftern manutes ofter a due of the Pills is taken. They oversit the progress of the disease before an operation taken place, and in all cases an essecution from the bourle will follow in from four to six hours.

INDIGERIOUS, The DISABERS, NEURALIS, ELLAUE, REMITERY OR INTERNATION OF THE BOWELS, Billauts Freyal, Indicated Freyal, Indicat

INDIGRATION, HEARTBURN, DISPEPSIA, HEADACHE, WORSE, CONTEINIONS, FITS, FORL BREATH, LOSS OF APPETITE.

Two to Form of Rapway's Regreating Fills will expel from the system the diseased humors occasioning these difficulties. To Sick Ladies.

Radway's Resortative Pills will correct all live galarities of

the female system.

Ladies Seppening From

may rely upon a positive restoration to health by the use of these Fills.

These Fills are elegantly coated with gum, free from tasts or smeel. Price 25 cents per box, containing 30 Fills. Sold by Droggiets everywhere, and at Hanway & Co.'s, No. 28 John et., New-York.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER For the WATER CLOSET is not a more medical proparation, but is to be esteemed as a necessary insury conductive to the comfor of every consumer, and the preservation of health. For sale by all Druggists, and at the Depots, No. 41 Ann-st.

and No. 440 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING "For our own family use, Grover & Baker's is the best."

[New-York Tribune. No. 425 Fronton-st., Brooklyn.

The "Riggs TRUSS."-Its success in Hernia, and its increasing demand, are sufficient evidence of its merits. Water-proof—protects the cord and closes the openings. Also—A new instrument for Piles and Pantarvas. Physicians are requested the examine it. No. 448 Broome-st., N. Y.

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This deticious CLEARSER and PRESERVER of the TRETE is sold at Hall RUCKELL & Co.'s. No. 218 Greenwich-st., and at all Drug and Fancy Goods stores. Call at No. 218 Greenwich-st., and get a circular containing the testimony of many of the most eminent physicians, & c., of this and other cities. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the bestone extant for the safe, sure, rapid, and permanent cure of
Goughs, Colds, Bronchitls, Croup, Whooping Cough, Ashims,
Bleeding at the Langs, Sore Throat, Hearseness, and every form
of Pulmanary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in
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sold to New-York by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & Co., HEGEMAN & Co., SCHIEPVELIN, BROTHERS & Co., McKesson & Robert, and by drugglets and declers everywhere, in city and

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Owne Traces with success, in effecting permanent cures of mia or Repture. Manen & Co., No. 2 Vessyest., Autor He N. Y. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms.

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N. B.—Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

BLOOD FOOD.—Dr. BRONSON, having been so far scluced by consumption as to be considered beyond all hope of a scovery by the most eniment of the medical profession, and he by himself—a regular physician of twenty years' practice—a nist resort conceived the idea of ANALYMS TRE SLOOD, as a last resort conceived the idea of ANALYMS TRE SLOOD, as a last resort conceived the idea of ANALYMS TRE SLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate onsection and effect of the state of the blood upon the hesith and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD." from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to effect health. Within all months after its introduction, over we theorem the subject of the state of the BLOOD FOOD.-Dr. BRONSON, having been so far

There are five different preparations, some one of which you will find perticularly adapted to your case. See circulars. Price \$1 per bettle. Caraca & Durost, Druggists, No. 35 Maidenare, New-York.

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The largest and most complete stock to be found in this ross y, and the best goods soid at prices commonly reald for inferio

SUPERIOR SHIRTS, &c .- All sizes on hand, and

warrented to fit. Our low rates of prices at retail, which has given such satisfaction, will be continued. Int Prince & Son, No. 61 Nassan-st. WINTER CLOTHING, fashionable in style, elegan Ww. H. Smrn's, No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York,

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USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY .- PAINT, GREASE SPOTE, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Sike, Ribbons & cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color fabric, by HEGERALS & Co's CONCENTRATED BRILLING. On HEGERAN & Co., Druggists. Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

NEW-YORK Kunosenn Ott. A full supply for the Winter

DEPOT OF THE COMPANY, No. 53 PRABL-97., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No. 1 Sewing-Machine. The Family Sewing-Machine, A..... The Family Sewing-Machine..... I. M. Singen & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S "Has points of superiority peculiarly its own" (demonstrated in practical use). "and hils, nearer than any other, all the requirements of a FARILY Machina."

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by JANES WILLOX, No. 503 Breadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE as usual, won the highest premium at the fair of the Ame Institute and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. ffice, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES, reported by certain-small-minded-sewing-machine-men, to be under in-junction. The statement is julie! :- a lie!!! not a "White Lie!" neither!!!! FINKER & LYON. No. 5/2 Broadway.

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Besutifying, Cleansing, Corling,
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Ladles, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers. SPAUDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

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Post-Office address, Box No. 2,699. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAN-PROOF SAPES,
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ord the greatest security of any sinds in the world.
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THROAT DISEASES. — BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, OR COTOS LOURNORS.—From the Rev. E. H. Fratt, East Woodstock. Conn.: "I feel grateful to you, for placing within reach of the suffering so valuable a remody. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hund." Sold by all Druggists.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS VS. SARSAPARILLA. -- One twenty-five cent box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla and them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled atticle. A box of the Life Addition Pills are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilia. Try one of these Pilla, whose main ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilia. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla, or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days, and use these Pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty conts, and the worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

There were no signs of the Canada, now over due at Halifax, yesterday afternoon.

The mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, by the steamship Vanderbilt, will close today, at 121 p. m.

A fire broke out in the flouring mill of George Broomhall, at Mohawk, Herkimer County, ye day, destroying property to the value of \$50.000. No insurance.

Allen A. Hall, Editor of The Nashville News. vesterday killed G. G. Poindexter, Editor of The Union and American, in a street affray, growing out of an editorial quarrel.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from General Twiggs, to the effect that Brownsville, Texas, has been laid in ashes by Cortmas, and 100 of the inhabitants massacred. The statement is discredited at Washington.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad yesterday, near Cambridge City. It appears that a rail on the track running over bridge had been taken up for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train of eighteen cars, filled with hogs, came along at high speed. The engine and thirteen cars plunged through the bridge into the river. The conductor, brakeman, and a drover were killed, and several firemen were injured. Over 500 hundred hogs were killed. The cars were literally smashed to atoms.

By our latest advices from Harper's Ferry, it appears that all the last excitement there, which spread throughout the State, and into Maryland and Washington, originated in the taking fire and burning of a wheat-stack ! The wildest terror was caused; and at least one thousand men were put under arms. But not a single enemy-incendiary, insurrectionist, or traitor-was to be found anywhere, though a pretty thorough search was instituted. Therefore, no battle ensued, and the guard about the Armory "paced their lonely rounds" undisturbed. Two thousand pounds of powder and Minié cartridge-balls were dispatched from Washington to the scene of the burning wheat-stack. But the fire was extinguished before they reached their destination. The alarm was given by Col. Davis, who has command of the standing army of occupation at Harper's Ferry, and the citizens, learning its origin, turned the invectives which they had poured out upon "Abolition incendiarism," upon the redoubtable Col. They think he had made the Old Dominion appear more ridiculous than ever in the eyes of the world. They are both ashamed of him and of themselves.

A HOMELY TALK.

There is a very old legend importing that, once upon a time, the human race united in a general agreement that they would, each and all, on a predetermined day, hour and moment, raise one unan imous and universal shout, just to see how loud a noise they could make. Various were the speculations put forth as to the magnitude and potency of that anticipated shout-some affirming, others denying or doubting, that it would shatter windowglass, stun flying birds and cause them to drop to the earth, shake trees, be heard at the moon, and so on. At last the long-expected, anxiously-awaited moment came-when lo! the deepest, deadest silence that had ever been known or imagined! Everybody listened to hear the awful roar-nobody lent a voice to make or swell it-that is, none but one deaf and dumb old woman who was goaded by the excitement of the occasion into an uncouth, inarticulate cry. In short, there was never a more disastrous failure prior to the entrance upon the political arena of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Commit-

The moral of this legend presses irresistibly upon us in view of the Presidential contest just before us. The almost universal expectation presages a Republican National triumph in November, 1860. Thousands assume such triumph as a fixed fact, and some, doubtless, are already speculating as to their personal status in the new dispensation at hand. But that a very ardent and even desperate struggle is to precede the triumph so sanguinely anticipated-that the wolf is to be caught before his skin can safely be sold-that seems to be very generally discredited or unheeded.

Nearly six months ago, we believe, the Republican National Committee appealed to the prominent and able supporters of the cause to place it in funds, not for the contest of 1860, but for the proper enlightenment of the People in view of that contest and with especial reference to the preliminary State skirmishes of 1859. We understand that not a dizen persons took any sort of notice of that appeal, and not even a thousand dollars was contributed in response to it.

Nine or ten months ago, a number of earnest and active Republicans of this city united in an appeal to their fellow Republicans for aid in an effort to print and circulate One Hundred Thousand copies of Mr. H. R. Helper's admirable "Impending Crisis of the South "-a work which exhibits more clearly and forcibly the economical and social evils of Slavery-its demoralizing and destructive influences on the communities which cherish it-than any other in existence. The usual cavil against Anti-Slavery works that the author "talks of what he knows nothing about" is wholly inapplicable to this-Mr. Helper being a Southron by birth and breeding. As this edition of his work is to be sold for the bare cost of materials and printing-\$16 per hundred copies of a book largely sold for a dollar-and as each subscriber of \$20 or over to the fund may claim and receive the number of copies that his money pays for, to be disseminated as he shall see fit-the matter ought to have been closed in a month, and the copies long since in the hands of a million readers. Eight or ten months hence, we presume twice or thrice the number contemplated would be subscribed and paid for; but it will then be too late to do much good in the contest of 1860. Yet, up to this hour, hardly more than a hundred persons have contributed to this effort, and not a third of the required sum has been given. Yet were One Million copies of Mr. Helper's work properly circulated, we do not believe another Siavery Propagandist would ever be chosen President of the United States. What is the cost of such a distribution in view of its effect ?

Four years ago to-day, it was entirely within the power of the Republicans to win the Presidential Election of 1856. Indeed, had the men whom the majestic Free-State uprising of 1854 threw into Congress been uniformly equal to the requirements of their position, it was hardly possible then to lose it. Had Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, been theroughly, systematically supplied through 1856 with documents and journals explaining the principles and grounds of the Republican movement, no practicable, no conceivable amount of fraud could have defeated us at the Presidential Election of that year. But nearly half our members of Congress had been dabbling in the foolery of Know-Nothingism, and acted as if they did not know that to be one of the bubbles which form, and break, and pass away like the bubbles on a brawling stream They withheld from their constituents the information which alone could have reelected them, and found, when too late, that they were trying to ride a fog which the morning sun could not help dissipating. They threw away the golden moment, and threw away the election of 1856.

That blunder cannot be repeated; but the danger of indolence and inaction based on overwhelming confidence of success is imminent to-day. It must be averted by instant and energetic effort.

Republicans of every State! we tell you that the result of the Election of 1860 is not yet decidedthat it will be adverse to your hopes and expectations if you do not work. Do you imagine that those who control and largely profit by the expenditure of the Federal Government's Sixty Millions of Revenue per annum will surrender them without a struggle more determined and trying than any you have ever known ! They can richly afford to spend many dollars to your one; they will do it in 1860, as they did in '56, when Pennsylvania, fully prepared, only a fortnight before the eventful day, to give Ten Thousand for us at her October State Election, was made to give, or seem to give, Two Thousand against us on that day. Money, suborning Fraud, did this; and Money will do the like again unless you begin now to create a public sentiment which will render Money useless and Fraud hopeless in the final stages of the contest. Your bundreds of dollars can only overbear your adversaries' thousands by being wisely applied now.

What is urgently needed to-day is substantially as follows:

1. The formation in every County, at the County seat or some equally commanding location, of a Republican Campaign Club, composed of all who are willing to work for a Republican triumph in 1860. If there is a live County Committee, let that be deferred to in all things; but two-thirds of the County Committees, even where such practically exist, are dead as Julius Cæsar. A live Club at every County seat is indispensable, and it ought to be formed at once. Let its books be open to all who will join, but let an Executive Committee be chosen by it composed of men who will certainly put heart and brain into the work.

2. The moment such a Committee is constituted, let each member of it set to work, by correspondence and personal visitation, to incite the formation of similar Clubs in every township and village of the County, and at the County seats of other Coun-

3. Let each County Club employ, so soon as may be, a competent and trustworthy Agent or Actuary, to traverse the County, urging the formation of kindred Clubs; and 4. Make arrangements at once with the best

Republican journals, giving the preference to those of your own County, for supplying their respective sheets for the ensuing year, at the lowest possible cash price. Let it be the business of each Club, and the special duty of the County Agent or Actuary, to get a good Republican paper subscribed and there were then a few resident in the

paid for by every person in the County who can be induced to take one. Have specimens of all the journals at hand, and let every man take that which he prefers, but try to strengthen the local journals as much as possible. Of course, we mean good journals, conducted by editors of unquestionable ability, intelligence and integrity, as we trust most Republican journals are. To circulate any others is to damage seriously the cause you desire to promote. But, having procured specimens of the best, let a united, systematic effort be promptly made to put one into the hands of every voter who can be nduced to pay the lowest each price for it. And if there be any one who, by reason of some Providential affliction, is unable to pay, be sure that he has a copy supplied him without charge, and is thanked for taking it.

5. Let the County Club open a correspondence at once with your Member of Congress, if a Republican: if he is not, then with the Republican Member who lives nearest; and have him forward the most important Speeches and Documents to those whose names you will furnish. Don't ask him to pay for them out of his own pocket, but send him a few dollars to cover the cost of paper and printing; he will gladly do his part of the work for nothing. But, even though you should be too poor, or too mean, to pay for the documents, send him the names.

-All this, you say, will cost something. Yes, it certainly will. And if we are not prepared to pay something, we cannot take the Treasury out of the hands which now clutch it, and we may just as well give it up first as last. But we believe there are very few County seats in the Free States wherein ten to a hundred men cannot be found who will cheerfully contribute what may be necessary for the purposes we have indicated. Let the work begin there, and the towns will take it up and do their share of it. If there be one where nobody will work and nobody pay, just as sure as you live there will, within two days after we elect a Republican President, be three or four papers circulating in that town in recommendation of A. B. and C. for Postmaster; and if there be any in which the Republicans are too indolent and mean to start a Club at all, the recommendation papers aferesaid will probably be slyly circulated before Election, so as to take time by the forelock. We judge of what will be from what has been.

Republicans of every State! is it desirable to succeed in 1860? If it is, then it is essential that we go to work now. We have gone to work, and mean to keep at work till the close of the polls in November, 1860. Some of you can help in one way, some in another; but every one who feels a deep and lively interest in the cause must work if we are to win. Be entreated to begin at once!

BROWN AND THE VIRGINIANS.

John Brown may serve as a new illustration of the truth of Bonaparte's saying, that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. It would be difficult to find anything in itself more intrinsically absurd, in the total want of proportion between the object in view and the means brought to bear for its accomplishment, than John Brown assuming the character of Commander-in-Chief of a Provisional Government and expecting, at the head of an army of seventeen white men and three negroes, to set on foot a great social and political revolution, and, by the bold stroke of seizing the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, to bring about as it were in a moment that which all the care, thought, prayers, and arguments of the Christian philanthropists, the far-seeing statesmen, and the wise economists of a century had totally failed to accomplish, to wit: the abolition of Slavery. Brown, however, escapes being ridiculous by the faith, fortitude, devotedness, and unshaken confidence in his cause and himself with which, wounded, a prisoner, his followers slain or captured, and himself condemned to death, he still adheres to his project as a feasible and rational no less than a philanthropic undertaking.

He may be compared to the good knight Don Quixote, who, in spite of his delusions, and the absurdity of his enterprises, always preserves our respect, and even veneration, by the display of many of the noblest qualities of human nature-qualities, which it is impossible not to admire, whatever we may think of the particular circumstances which have given occasion for their exhibition. But if John Brown has thus saved himself from

being ridiculous, he is likely, we are sorry to say, to be the occasion of an abundance of ridiculous displays-and perhaps of something worse-on the part of others. He seems to have infected the good people of Virginia with a delusion as great as his own. It seems to be impossible for them to get over the terror which his bold seizure of Harper's Ferry inspired. Though of his immediate cooperators in that enterprise, most were killed, and the rest are in prison, Virginia remains strongly impressed with the idea of a grand army of Slave berators dispersed up and down through her borders in the disguise of Yankee peddlers, while still another grand army of desperate Abolitionists is expected from the North, marching in battle array, to storm the Jail at Charlestown, to liberate Brown, and to place him at their head for the accomplishment of his original enterprise. The burning of two or three barns, and as many negro huts, or other outhouses at Charlestown, has been accepted as proof positive of the approach of this liberating army, and in all has e, horse, foot and artillery, from Richmond, Alexandria, and elsewhere, are rushing to Charlestown to be prepared to encounter and repel this new invasion. Whether they all show the same bold front with these valiant troops which Gov. Wise led in person to Charlestown on the occasion of Brown's invasion, and whom the Governor deemed it but just specially to compliment after their return for having shown no signs of fright while on their way thither, is more than we would be willing to answer for. It would not be altogether surprising if the terror which seems to pervade the public at large should visit even the ranks of the citizen soldiery. We trust, however, that no report that the invaders are at hand will drive these assembled troops home again as suddenly as they have been called together.

The present panic which prevails in Virginia calls to mind the bloody delusion with which this City of New-York was visited a hundred years and more ago, and at the bottom of which, then as now, lay the terror of negro insurrection. This city at that time contained some nine or ten thousand inhabitants, of whom twelve or fifteen hundred were negro slaves. Nine fires in rapid succession, most of which, however, were little more than the burning of chimneys, threw the city into an alarm about equal to that which seems to have been produced by the present barn-burning at Charlestown. A story was set on foot that some low whites had conspired with the negroes to burn down the city. It was suggested that the Catholics, of whom

had something to do with the alleged plot. Numertrials followed, which resulted in the burning at the stake of thirteen miserable convicts, the hanging of eighteen more, among whom was a schoolmaster, accused of being a Catholic priest in disguise, and the expulsion from the city and province of seventyone others.

We trust the prevailing panie in Virginia may oot reach such an extremity as this, but when popular terror is once fairly excited, there is no knowing where it may stop. We trust also that in a much shorter space than a bundred years Virginia may be as safe against any panic based on the existence of Slavery as we now are in New-York.

RAILROADS IN OUR CITY.

If a city were to-day to be laid out-some embry London, New York, or even San Francisco-any competent engineer or surveyor would intersect it n every direction with streets broad enough to afford ample room for good double-track railroads, for the conveyance alike of passengers and goods. Were this City to be laid out afresh, such railways would traverse the entire length of the island on either side and at intervals of not more than sixty rods throughout its breadth, with intersecting tracks crossing the island at Wall-street and at intervals f not more than a mile thence to Harlem. With the City thus gridironed, millions would be saved to ts people and added to its trade, to the profit of verybody, the disadvantage of nobody.

If Broadway were perfectly straight from White sil to the High Bridge, and were as wide throughout as Pennsylvania Avenue, with a good doubletruck railway through its center, and if there were similar avenue east of it, down which all the trains of the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven roads could be run by steam to Fortiethstreet, and thence by horse-power to the Battery, the value of the real estate of our City would be many millions more than it now is, and its trade would be sensibly augmented. For want of such facilities, property in the lower part of our City, especially on the east side, is decreasing in value, while up-town lots have risen rapidly for the last ten years, and are still rising.

If we had single-track railways from the Park to the Jersey, Erie, Hoboken, Staten Island, Wall-st., Fulton and Peck-slip ferries, taking passengers thence to the up-town railways, and so to any part of the City for a fare of six cents, the saving to persons visiting our City would amount to hundreds of thousands. Now, a stranger pays half a dellar to be landed at one of our wharves, and perhaps a dollar and a half to be carried thence to a friend's house a mile or two up-town. It is not merely a shame but a damage to our City that this should be suffered to continue.

We believe that a rail-track through Broadway, with its counterpart in the most convenient sidestreets, running a car down the great thoroughfare ach half minute from 3 A. M. to 1 P. M. and up the side-streets; then up Broadway and down the side-streets from 1 P. M. till 3 A. M. as aforesaid, taking the Seventh avenue above its intersection with Broadway to the Central Park, with omnibuses utterly excluded from its route, would save vast sums now wasted in grinding out granite pavements under hoofs and wheels, and sprinkling the resulting dust over the fine fabrics exposed for sale in the stores or worn by pedestrians on the great romenade. We have thus a clear conviction that Omnibuses

hould wholly and Hacks mainly be superseded in cities by railways-that the interest alike of citizens and visitors, of property-holders and workers, mperatively demands this labor-saving, moneyaving change. At a proper time, under favoring circumstances, we shall advocate and urge it.

Yet we entreat our new Legislature, especially the Republican majority therein, to do nothing chaterer respecting Railroads in our City unless on the undeniable requisition of the City itself. If there should be petitions or other importunities for City Railroads, just refer them all bodily to the City Delegation, and do nothing which that Delegation does not distinctly, emphatically recommend. the responsibility of action or non-action on those whom our people have chosen to represent them, who are of the same political faith with the majority of our voters, and who may fairly be supposed to know what they want. It may not be advisable to charter new railroads even on the report of the City Delegation; but it is certainly unadvisable to do anything without that indorsement.

For this matter of City Railroads is the bugaboo of the dirty little cabal which has sold out the remains of the American party to the Sham Democracy, and is (with reason) becoming nervous as to its power to deliver. Working in the interest, and probably in the pay, of the existing City Railroads. which are making their ten to twenty per cent. per annum, and can steadily increase it if they can only prevent the construction of rival roads, it cries No Monopoly of the Streets for purposes of pri-' vate gain!" and thereby upholds and strengthens the monopoly which already exists. Then there are various other private interests certain to be plarmed and disturbed, very possibly to be injured, by the creation of more Railroads in our City. We ay, then, most emphatically to the members of our new Legislature, Hands off! Put upon the Democratic City delegation the responsibility of deciding that more City Railroads shall or shall not be chartered, and, if any shall be, prescribing the conditions. It was the cry of "Republican plunder," and such slang, that kept thousands from us at the late Election who should have been with us; let us now silence that cry or turn it against its authors. Let the City Delegation uphold the existing monopoly if it will, and deny to our laborers the employment which constructing new railroads would give them, or let that Delegation devise the ways and means of building new railroads so that the outlay and risk shall all be borne by individuals, while the profit shall all go into the City's coffers. Let it give charters, if it will, to those who have been desperately fighting against having any more Railroads, and let these thereupon show our admiring citizens How Not to Do it. At all events, we protest against baving any Railroad issue o Railroad cry raised against the Republicans of our City. They have quite enough odds against them already.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

We often receive letters of inquiry as to the People's College-asking when it will be ready for the reception of students, on what terms, &c. Such inquiries should be addressed to the President, the Rev. Amos Brown, Havana, N. Y., but it is not probable that even he could answer them definitively. Here is a bird's-eye view of the origin, progress, and present condition of the People's College movement:

1. A number of mechanics and other hard- renders of The Herald are supposed by its editor to

city-objects of as much suspicion as workers, after considerable inquiry and discussion, Northern Abelitionists are now in Virginia- concluded that a College was needed in which Labor should be taught, required, and practiced, and ous arrests were made, and a series of disgraceful pupils educated for eminence in every department of Useful Industry, as well as in the Professions.

2. They appealed to the general public in behalf of such a College, were patiently heard, and favorably responded to by many. A charter was readily obtained from our State Legislature, and an organization thereupon made.

3. After considerable hesitation, inquiry, and discussion, a location in the County of Schuyler, near the village of Havana, was definitively adopted, and a good farm of two hundred acres, comprising an admirable diversity of soil and strikingly adapted to the trial of the latest methods and processes in agriculture, was secured.

4. On that farm a noble College edifice of stone and brick, 216 feet long, and (including the basement) four stories high, was commenced more than two years ago, and is now nearly erected. There will doubtless be much inside work to do thereafter; but the edifice will be roofed very soon. It has already cost more than \$30,000, and is one of the most substantially constructed buildings in the State. The brick are made on the ground, and the stone quarried at a short distance: what has already been done would have cost \$50,000 almost anywhere else. And the edifice will be promptly completed, even though nobody should contribute another dollar to the enterprise. 5. But a College is not merely a building or

buildings: it implies a Faculty, a Library, Apparatus, and much beside. So far, a few have done all, while one man has done nearly all. If there is no interest in the enterprise, no liberality evinced toward it, but his, it cannot go forward. His contributions, in money and lands, have already exceeded \$50,000; those of all others are certainly within \$10,000. If others would now step forward and double this amount, Professorships might be endowed. Libraries and Apparatus purchased, and the College put in practical operation forthwith. But, until some such interest, such liberality, is evinced, it were idle to look for this; and our young friends who write to ask impatiently when the College will open its doors to students, should forbear further inquiries until they shall have heard that the College has been endowed with the funds essential to its creditable operation. There have already been quite enough rash, unsupported, ill-starred, half-starved attempts to realize the combination of Study with Labor, and thus solve the difficult Problem of bringing the highest Education within reach of every earnest aspirant. Let us be careful not to add another to the number. Are there any disposed to aid this noble effort?

If so, they should promptly say so. It can no longer be urged that the Peeple's College is a mere project-a chimera-a visionary abstraction. Go to Havana (on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad), scrutinize the farm, the edifice, converse with the President and with the chief patron of the College, see what has been done and make suggestions for improvement; if you cannot go, write as aforesaid; if you can do nothing now, send at least a word of encouragement, and give the College a clause in your will. If you believe in higher Education for All, do make that faith manifest, and now is the time.

THE STATE.

Official and reported majorities for Secretary of State. Cattaraugus..... 1,073 Yates...... 1,028 (Cayuga..... 2,639 Chautauqua 2,379 Total......45,020 Chemung tClinton Cortland Delaware..... Dutchess Genesee Niagara. 385 Rensselner..... Oneida 2,982 Richmond. Onondaga. 2,749 | Rockland 1,002 Ontario...... 467 | Saratoga...... Orleans...... 618 | Schenectady..... Orleans.... Oswego 2,154 | Schoharie 1,102 557 (Seneca..... Schuyler....

 Steuben.
 900 Sulfvan.
 1,222

 481. Lawrence.
 4,499 Ulster.
 1,563

 443 Westchester.
 2,220

 766 500 Total......46,019 Warren 500 Total 999

**Official 999

In 53 counties, from which we have received returns on that portion of the Democratic licket supported by the Brooks-Americans, Mr. Chapin, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner, stands 650 better than Leavenworth, who, according to our table of majorities above, is beaten by Jores about 1,000 in the entire State. In the same counties, Mr. Forrest, the Republican cand date for State Prison Inspector, stands 1,500 better than Leavenworth, which would seem to indicate that he is possibly elected.

> [By Telegraph.] ALBANY, Priday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The Evening Journal, feeting up to noon to-day, show the following majorities:—Jones, 816; Skinner, 175 (deducting the reported gain of 206 for Chapin in Riehmond County); Forrest, 600; Richmond, 1,600.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18—10 p. m. The following are the majorities according to The Alas and Argus figures: Jones, 929; Richmond, 1,100; Skinner, 127; Forrest, 500.

Carefully made figures, however, show as follows on the vote for Canal Commissioner:

THE TRISUNE'S majority for Chapin, as published this morning, with one or two amendments from offcial returns, gives him 22,138, and other counties not mentioned in THE TRIBUSE add 8,397, making Chapin's total majorities 30,528. Skinner's majorities in all counties, as reported, are 30,556, leaving him a majority of 21 only. In this calculation Chenango, Steuben, and Yates are unofficial on Chapin's side, and Kings, New-York, Orange, and Sullivan on Skinner's.

Ordinary partisan journals generally pretend to believe their own lies. But The Herald so grins through the bars of its falsification as to provoke universal incredulity in its statements. It even seems to pile up its exaggerations with this very purpose. For this reason it never had, and never can have, any political influence. Its latest exploit in this line is an elaborate article to show that a recent proposition in our columns to raise a little money for the relief of John Brown's destitute family, is a mere cover to get funds for another Harper's Ferry invasion. We instance this not to reply to it, but to illustrate the mendacity and folly that reign in the editorial columns of that journal. It affords a measure of the intelligence that the